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Mrs W.W. Williamson; Mrs V.A. Barnacle;
Mrs Mahey; Dr E.S. Edwards;
Lady Alice Willoughby.

Legitimate	9	Rate	29.8
Illegitimate	1	"	100.0
Total	10	"	31.6

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth :

From sepsis	0
From other causes	0

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough " "	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	0

The rateable value of the County is £103,341, and the product of a penny rate is £390.

MIDWIVES

272 of the 315 births in 1941 were notified to the County Medical Officer 200 by midwives, and 72 by doctors.

The number of cases notified by each midwife was as follows :-

Uppingham Nursing Association.	Nurse Silk	22
" " "	" Hetherington	23
Oakham Nursing Association	" Royce	29
" " "	" Coleman	2
Barrowden Nursing Association	" Cashen	18
Ketton & Ryhall Nursing Association	" Jackson	21
Langham Nursing Association	" Keay	9
Greetham Nursing Association	" Bashford	24
Empingham Nursing Association	" Boden	24
Nurse Green's Home	" Ingham	4
	" Candy	4
	" Barlow	2
Midwife in Private Practice	" Bryan	18
	<u>Total</u>	<u>200</u>

The number of cases in the area of the Local Supervising Authority attended during the year by midwives was as follows :-

	<u>Domiciliary Cases</u>	<u>Cases in Institutions</u>
Employed by Voluntary Associations under arrangements made with the Local Supervising Authority in pursuance of Sect. 1 of the Midwives Act 1936.		
(a) as midwives	164	
(b) as maternity nurses	33	
In private practice; as midwives	15	15
as maternity nurses	6	54
Totals: as midwives	179	15
as maternity nurses	39	54

Medical aid was summoned by the midwives in 68 instances (59 for domiciliary cases and 9 for cases in institutions), viz., in 29 for ruptured perinaeum; in 11 for prolonged and difficult labour; in 6 for uterine inertia; in 4 for haemorrhage; in 2 for adherent placenta; in 3 for breech presentation; in 2 for swollen legs; in 2 for discharge from baby's eyes; and for one each of the following conditions :- stillbirth, feebleness of infant, albuminuria, retained placenta, abortion, pendulous abdomen, sudden death of baby, poor colour and fatigue of mother, abdominal pain and sickness.

48 claims were paid by the County Council under the Midwives Act 1918 during the year. The whole of the fee was recovered from the patients in 40 cases, and a part of the fee in 8 cases.

ANTE-NATAL EXAMINATIONS

Up to the end of the year ante-natal reports concerning 76 patients had been received, but no post-natal reports.

44 were normal in every respect; 13 suffered from varicose veins, 2 from bronchitis, 7 from albuminuria, 4 from bad teeth, 1 from cystitis, 2 from anaemia, 2 from slight pelvic contractions, 3 from malpresentation, 1 from excess of liquor amnii (but which afterwards proved to be twins), 1 from scabies, 1 from herpes, 1 from prolapse, and 1 from obesity. One lady considered that she was pregnant, but this was found to be a mistake on her part.

CONSULTATIONS WITH OBSTETRIC SPECIALIST

No cases were referred for consultation with the Obstetric Specialist, but as will be seen by the following return, several abnormal cases were sent direct to Stamford Infirmary.

CONFINEMENTS IN INSTITUTIONS

The Council arranged for the admission of 21 cases; nine of these at Stamford Infirmary and twelve at Nurse Green's Home. Six of the cases were evacuees. At the last named institution all, with one exception (a case of breast abscess) had normal confinements and a normal lying-in period.

The first case admitted to Stamford Infirmary was one of albuminuria and a breech presentation. This was converted into a vertex presentation. The baby was stillborn, but the mother did well. She was advised to have dental treatment.

The second case was one of placenta praevia. A Caesarean section was not considered necessary and non-instrumental delivery resulted in a stillborn child. The puerperium was normal.

The next case was one which I examined and found the germs of gonorrhoea in the cervix. She had a normal delivery and there was no infection of the eyes of the healthy infant.

The next case was one in which hydramnios was diagnosed by the family doctor, but a twin pregnancy by the obstetric physician at Stamford. She returned home, and was delivered of twins, one of whom died.

The next abnormal case at Stamford Infirmary was one of slightly contracted pelvis and an occipito-posterior position of the child's head. A manual rotation and a difficult forceps delivery were successfully carried out. The child was none the worse.

The last abnormal case was admitted to Stamford Infirmary for lateral placenta praevia. A Caesarean section was performed.

The other cases were admitted on account of unsatisfactory home conditions.

One woman with puerperal fever was admitted to Melton Isolation Hospital.

VACCINATION

I am indebted to Mr Watson for the following report on vaccination :

<u>1941</u>	
Number of Births	291
Successfully vaccinated	41
Died unvaccinated	6
Statutory Declarations received	233
Removed or outstanding	11

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME

Details of the work of the various District Nursing Associations are given below :-

Uppingham Nursing Association.

The County Council makes a grant of £210 a year to the funds of this Association, which includes a special grant of £20 for the village of Belton. Two fully trained nurse-midwives are employed (Nurses Hetherington and Silk). The district includes the town of Uppingham, and the villages of Ayston, Belton, Caldecott, Lyddington, Preston, Ridlington, Seaton, Stoke Dry, Thorpe-by-Water, and Wardley. The following work was carried out from April 1st 1941 to March 31st 1942:

Midwifery cases	32;	visits	578.
Maternity "	7;	"	124
Medical "	86;		
Surgical "	58.		

1,859 general visits were paid, 298 casual visits, and 153 ante-natal visits. Altogether 3,012 visits were paid by the Nurses during the year, compared with 2,286 in the previous year.

Ryhall & District Nursing Association.

Nurse Jackson, who holds the C.M.B. Certificate, carries out the work of this Association, to which has been added the Ketton Nursing Association, and work is now undertaken in Ryhall, Essendine, Great Casterton, Little Casterton, Tolethorpe, Pickworth, together with Ketton, North Luffenham, Tickencote, Tinwell, and Tixover (formerly covered by the Ketton Nursing Association).

Nurse Jackson also assists the County Medical Officer with tuberculosis and venereal diseases work when the County Health Visitor is on holiday. The following is a record of the work performed during the year ended March 31st 1942:-

Midwifery cases	19;	visits	362
Maternity "	0;		
Medical "	21;		
Surgical "	11.		

1,626 general visits, 1,192 casual visits, and 121 ante-natal visits were paid, making a total number of 3,301 visits during the year, compared with 3,511 in the previous year.

Barrowden & District Nursing Association.

The Rutland County Council subsidizes this Association to the extent of £90 per annum. The work is carried out by Nurse Cashen, who holds the C.M.B. Certificate. The Association undertakes work in the villages of Barrowden, South Luffenham, Morcott, Wing, Glaston, and Bisbrooke. During the year ended March 31st 1942 the following work was carried out :-

Midwifery cases	6;	visits	115;
Maternity "	11;	"	193;
Medical "	16;		
Surgical "	5.		

1,288 general visits, 313 casual visits, and 106 ante-natal visits were paid. Altogether 2,015 visits were made by the Nurse, as compared with 2,286 in the previous twelve months.

Oakham Nursing Association

The work of this Association is undertaken by Nurse Royce, who holds the C.M.B. Certificate. The Rutland County Council makes a grant of £100 per annum to the funds of the Association, which undertakes work in the town of Oakham.

During the year ended March 31st 1942 the following cases were attended :

Midwifery	35;	visits	662;
Maternity	3;	"	76;
Medical	48;		
Surgical	29.		

1,597 general visits were paid by the Nurse, 227 casual visits, and 172 ante-natal visits - a total of 2,734, compared with 3,079 in the previous year.

Empingham & District Nursing Association.

This Association is subsidized by the County Council to the extent of £110 per annum, and undertakes work in the villages of Empingham, Edith Weston, Eggleton, Exton, Hambleton, Horne, Lyndon, Manton, Normanton, Whitwell, Gunthorpe, and Martinsthorpe. The work is undertaken by Nurse Boden, C.M.B., and the following is a record of the work done from April 1st 1941 to March 31st 1942 :-

Midwifery cases	26;	visits	359;
Maternity "	4;	"	72;
Medical "	41;		
Surgical "	16.		

Total number of visits 1,681, including 757 general, 306 casual, and 187 ante-natal visits. Last year 2,309 visits were made.

Langham & District Nursing Association.

The County Council makes a grant of £100 per annum to the funds of this Association, which undertakes work in the villages of Ashwell, Barleythorpe, Burley, Langham, Whissendine, and midwifery and maternity work only in Braunston, Brooke, and Leighfield. Nurse Keay, C.M.B. carries out the work. The following is a record of the work performed during the year ended March 31st 1942 :-

Midwifery cases	23;	visits	358;
Maternity "	9;	"	87;
Medical "	36;		
Surgical "	37.		

Total number of visits 2,567, including 1,513 general, 483 casual, and 116 ante-natal visits. Last year 3,043 visits were paid.

Greetham & District Nursing Association.

This Association undertakes work in the villages of Greetham, Clipsham, Cottessmore, Barrow, Market Overton, Thistleton, and Stretton, and is subsidized by the County Council to the extent of £110 per annum. The work is carried out by Nurse Bashford, C.M.B., and the following is a record of the work done during the year ended March 31st 1942 :-

Midwifery cases	22;	visits	371;
Maternity "	3;	"	37;
Medical "	105;		
Surgical "	50.		

1,216 general visits, 195 casual visits, and 128 ante-natal visits were paid - a total of 1,947, as compared with 1,713 last year.

HEALTH VISITING

During the year Nurse L. Shelton has assiduously visited newlt born infants, and children under school age. Her findings are detailed below.

Ninety-five visits were paid to expectant mothers, 91 of these being first visits. 3,210 visits were paid to infants under 1 year of age, 326 of these being first visits. To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 3,112 visits were paid. Altogether Nurse Shelton made 6,417 visits during the year, as compared with 6,507 last year.

The record cards of the 326 infants who were visited for the first time were examined in detail. Ten of these were stillborn, and in two cases to injuries at birth.

The method of feeding the 316 live born infants was as follows :-

Breast fed	190
Bottle fed	86
Breast and bottle fed	23
No record	17

Of the bottle fed infants 60 were brought up on cows' milk, 10 on "Cow & Gate" milk; 6 on Ostermilk; 4 on Nestle's milk; 2 on Allenbury's Food, 2 on Glaxo, 1 on Truefood, and 1 on Sister Laura's Food.

A record as regards the use of a comforter or dummy teat was made in 270 cases. 59 made use of this insanitary appliance, and 211 did not.

296 of the 316 live born infants were sturdy, healthy youngsters. Ten were delicate, and ten died during or before the period of the Nurse's visits, the causes of death being as follows :-

prematurity 2; broncho-pneumonia 3; lobar-pneumonia 1; marasmus 1; asphyxia from inhalation of fluid and vomited material 2; convulsions 1.

The method of feeding the 10 non-thriving babies was as follows :- breast fed 4; bottle fed 5; breast and bottle fed 1.

One infant suffered from umbilical hernia, 2 from whooping cough, and one child was referred to me on account of enlarged glands, and for whom I advised operation for adenoids.

290 of the babies slept in a separate cot or basket, 17 slept in the same bed as the parents, and in 19 cases no record was made. The clothing of the infants was satisfactory in all but three cases. The health of the mothers was generally good. Six mothers suffered from bad teeth, and had refused dental treatment. Ten mothers suffered from chronic constipation, 1 from kidney trouble, 1 from an abscess of the breast, 2 from varicose veins, and 2 were anaemic. Two of the mothers were described as dirty and slovenly.

The following scanty bedroom accommodation was noted :-

10 persons sleeping in 3 bedrooms	1 case
9 " " " 3 "	2 cases
7 " " " 2 "	3 "
6 " " " 2 "	4 "

Two of the houses were described as dirty and neglected.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT 1929

Nurse Shelton is the appointed Visitor under this Act.

At the end of the year 7 children were on the Register.

All were well cared for and in a satisfactory condition of health.

Maternity Outfits

You have continued to supply maternity outfits, and during the year eleven dozen outfits were supplied to expectant mothers in the County.

Dental Treatment

Seven expectant or nursing mothers were supplied with artificial dentures during the year, and twelve pre-school children were treated by Mr MacTaggart.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were ten deaths in infants under the age of one year - a mortality rate of 31.6. The rate for England and Wales as a whole was 59; for the 126 Great Towns, including London 71; for the 148 smaller towns 56, and for London 63.

Our infant mortality rate is, therefore, very satisfactory.

Six of the deaths occurred in males and 4 in females.

The oldest death occurred in a girl aged 5 months. She died from asphyxia caused by vomiting. Another child, aged a few hours, also died from asphyxia caused by inhalation of fluid. A child aged 3 months died from convulsions due to an unsuitable diet. A girl of 2 months had been prematurely born. A baby delivered by Caesarean section died of prematurity aged one month. A boy aged 3 weeks died from broncho-pneumonia in Stamford Infirmary, and another boy aged 4 weeks from congenital pyloric obstruction after an operation had been performed to relieve the obstruction between the stomach and the gut. A baby died aged 3 weeks. In this case the young mother had congenital syphilis and the child was delivered with great difficulty after a long confinement. Two other babies lived for a few hours and died of prematurity.

The small number of deaths is extremely satisfactory. Most of them were quite unavoidable, and I am sure that the establishment of infant welfare centres would not improve matters. Rutland is, I believe, the only County in England where they are not established, but the results are as good, if not better, than in areas where expensive centres have been equipped and maintained.

Doubt is now being expressed in the medical journals as to the value of these institutions.

As in former years, babies are regularly visited, and directions about infant feeding are sent to the mother of every baby whose birth is notified.

In addition, when application is made for the extra clothing coupons to which expectant mothers are entitled, a leaflet is enclosed with the coupons on "Advice to those about to become Mothers."

The number of infants succumbing in each year since 1910 are given on the following page.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of infants dying under 1 year of age.</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1910	31	75.0
1911	40	92.3
1912	16	39.6
1913	34	56.0
1914	32	86.7
1915	33	86.7
1916	24	77.1
1917	21	76.9
1918	18	68.9
1919	22	90.1
1920	25	62.9
1921	16	44.4
1922	12	35.9
1923	17	55.5
1924	23	72.5
1925	23	79.8
1926	18	60.2
1927	16	62.9
1928	12	45.9
1929	22	84.2
1930	12	44.6
1931	7	26.2
1932	9	33.5
1933	12	52.4
1934	12	50.8
1935	10	41.1
1936	11	43.3
1937	13	52.0
1938	9	35.7
1939	9	35.1
1940	13	48.5
1941	10	31.6

It will be noted that only once since 1910 (in 1931) has the infant mortality rate been lower

D E A T H S

The number of deaths in the County in 1941 according to the Registrar-General was 216 (106 males and 110 females) a rate of 11.0, compared with 13.8 in 1940.

In 1941 there were no recorded deaths in persons who had reached 100 years. Nine persons (1 male and 8 females) reached 90 years, and the oldest was a lady of 98 years. Two of the nine deaths were due to heart failure, one to shock following a fractured femur, 3 to bronchitis or broncho-pneumonia, 1 to arterio-sclerosis, 1 to cerebral degeneration, and 1 to senile decay.

Fifty persons (21 males and 29 females) reached 80 years of age. I record 25 deaths from cancer, 9 in males and 16 in females, as compared with 33 in 1940; 27 in 1939; 38 in 1938, and 30 in 1937. As regards sites, the alimentary canal heads the list with cancer of stomach 11, cancer of colon 4, cancer of the rectum 3, cancer of the gullet 1, and sarcoma of the parotid 1.

There were 3 deaths from cancer of the breast in women. There was one death from cancer of the womb, and one from cancer of the bronchi.

I have records of 18 deaths from the various forms of pneumonia. There were only two deaths from lobar pneumonia - one in a child of 1 year and 5 months. It was complicated by Pink's disease. The other was in a man of 47. There were 13 deaths from broncho-pneumonia; 5 in females, one of whom was aged 90, two aged over 80, and one in a child aged 1 year and 7 months, and one in a woman of 49. Two of the eight males died aged 3 weeks and 4 weeks respectively, and another male aged 68 died from septic broncho-pneumonia. There were two deaths from hypostatic pneumonia, and three from influenzal pneumonia - one in a young man aged 25 years.

There were two deaths from syphilitic disease, one in a female aged 63 from syphilitic heart disease. She had been treated by me, but as so often happens in this form of venereal disease, comparatively little benefit is derived from treatment. Another death occurred in a man aged 57 in whom the aortic valves were affected, and who had not been treated by me.

I record only two deaths from suicide. Both were in males, aged 70 and 55 years respectively. Both hanged themselves.

I have records of 8 deaths from violence. Two were killed in motor accidents. One man was thrown from his bicycle and one from his horse. Three females died after fractured thigh bones due to falls, and one man was run over by an engine.

33 deaths among young men were due to aeroplane accidents or to war operations.

I have records of 76 deaths from various forms of heart disease. 42 were cases of myocardial degeneration. 18 occurred in males and 24 in females. There were 7 deaths from high blood pressure, 3 in males and 4 in females. Coronary embolism and coronary thrombosis, i.e., obstruction and plugging of the blood vessels of the heart accounted for 17 deaths, 10 in men and 7 in women. Disease of the mitral valve of the heart caused 6 deaths, 2 in men and 4 in women. Disease of the aortic valve accounted for two deaths in men, and disease of both aortic and mitral valves in another man. There was one death from congenital heart disease in a girl aged 12 years.

There were only three deaths in which diabetes was mentioned & a woman of 60 had cancer of the stomach as well. There was a death from diabetes in a man of 75, and another in a man of 21.

I record 23 deaths in young persons between the ages of 1 and 19 years - 6 youths and of 19 and one youth of 13 from aeroplane accidents; a youth of 19 from Hodgkin's disease; a youth of 19 from influenzal pneumonia; a youth of 16 who was an idiot from cerebral degeneration; a youth of 16 from osteomyelitis of the lower jaw; a girl of 14 from cerebro-spinal meningitis, and a male of 14 from septic meningitis. The latter had been sent by the Education Committee to a special school. He was suffering from spina bifida, was paralysed in both legs, and incontinent.

An evacuee boy of 13, an inmate of a London County Council Special School now situated in Rutland, died from rheumatic heart disease in the Rutland Memorial Hospital. A girl of 12 died of congenital heart disease. She had been for years under my supervision, had been excused the long uphill and downhill journey to the Central School, and had been allowed to remain at the village school.

A girl of 6 died from pneumococcal meningitis, a disease invariably fatal before the discovery of "M-B.693", and very dangerous even now. She died in Leicester Royal Infirmary. A child of 2, another sufferer from spina bifida, died from septic meningitis after an operation. Three children died from diphtheria aged 4, 3, and 2 years respectively. To one, if not to all, inoculation had been offered but refused. A boy of 5 died from tuberculous meningitis, and two children under 2 but over 1 year died from pneumonia.

In 29 certificates cerebral haemorrhage is mentioned as the cause of death. Twelve of the 29 were males, and 17 females. All of them, with one exception, were over 60 years of age, and two males and three females over 80. A man of 30 died from cerebral haemorrhage after a cycle accident.

There was one death from pernicious anaemia in a woman of 54.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

There were only two deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis - but only one according to the Registrar-General, who assigns the death from military tuberculosis described below, as a non-pulmonary case. Accepting the Registrar-General's figure of 1, this gives the extraordinary low death rate of .05 per 1000. Can any area in England, or the world, furnish a like record?

The death from military tuberculosis (mentioned above) occurred in a youth of 20. By the ordinary methods of examination no definite evidence of tuberculosis was forthcoming. On X-ray examination fine mottling in the lung was detected. The diagnosis of chronic military tuberculosis occurred to me, but Dr Tindal-Atkinson (who at that time was Medical Radiologist to the Peterborough Memorial Hospital) would not commit himself to this. No sputum was available for examination. He had been ill with shivering for about a month before I saw him. He was in bed three or four days, then returned to work, but was only able to continue for a day or two. He went back to bed, his appetite failed, and he lost interest in everything. He died five weeks after my first visit. A post-mortem was obtained. Both lungs were studded with military tubercles, the left kidney was completely destroyed and contained a large quantity of caseous pus, and the right kidney was involved to a lesser extent. This case is attributed by the Registrar-General to non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The death from pulmonary tuberculosis occurred in a young married woman. She was notified in September 1940, and died in October 1941. She was sent to Creaton Sanatorium, where an artificial pneumothorax was induced. Unfortunately she discharged herself. The artificial pneumothorax was continued by me, but she gradually got worse, and returned to the Sanatorium, where she died.

The very low death rate is extremely satisfactory, and unlike other areas there has been a decrease rather than an increase. This favourable result cannot be expected to continue. Already three deaths have occurred in 1942 up to the end of June. Two of them have been in men who were hopeless from the first.

The following cases were notified during the year :-

Males (1) Mr W.P. Aged 34. (2) Mr H.S. Aged 58.

Females (3) Miss P.R.R. Aged 19.
(5) Mrs W.W. " 35.
(7) Mrs B. " 23.
(9) Miss B. " 3
(4) Mrs B. " 37
(6) Miss D.G.M. " 29
(8) Miss M.R. " 17

W.P. Was a single man of 34. He was a drill instructor at Oakham and has been there for two years. He had long-standing disease in the right lung and more recent disease in the left lung.

His family lived in Leicester C.B. You sent him to Creton, where he remained for 3 months. Further improvement was not thought probable. He returned to Leicester. He has, I understand, been removed to a Sanatorium and the Leicester Authorities consider that the Rutland County Council should pay for this.

If this ruling is accepted, I am afraid the Leicester Corporation will have a heavy bill to pay you. Here are two examples: G.O. Aged 34, was notified in 1922. He came from Leicester to his mother's home in Rutland, and artificial pneumothorax treatment was started at once. He had 4 years treatment by this method and was then sent to a Sanatorium. For over 20 years he has been under treatment or observation, but it never occurred to me to make a claim on Leicester.

Miss K. Aged 26 had been a nurse at Leicester. She was sent home seriously ill in 1928. She was treated first by artificial pneumothorax, and then by a period at Creton Sanatorium. She has been under treatment for nearly 14 years.

H.S. Was a man of 58, with involvement of both lungs. He was very ill and it was not for a month that tubercle bacilli were found in his sputum. By X-ray examination both lungs were extensively infiltrated. He died in February 1942. He had recently been passed as sound by the chemical firm by whom he was employed.

Miss R. Was an evacuee living at Tinwell. She left the County directly after notification. I called immediately on receiving the notification.

Mrs B. An Evacuee aged 37 at Ashwell, was found to have considerable disease in both lungs. She was sent to Creton by you. An artificial pneumothorax was established, but has since been discontinued. She has returned to her home in Essex, but has a considerable amount of fluid in her chest.

Mrs W. Greetham. I called soon after the notification was received but found that she had left the County.

Miss B. Aged 3. daughter of Mrs B., reacted positively to the tuberculin patch test. The X-ray gave evidence of early infiltration of the lung from an enlarged hilar gland. She was sent to the Children's Sanatorium at Holt. Her baby sister also reacted positively to the tuberculin patch test, as did several other children who were billeted in the same premises, but in only one was clinical and X-ray evidence of disease found. The parents of this baby who showed evidence of hilum tuberculosis refused Sanatorium treatment. She was kept under careful observation, and did well.

Miss M. Aged 29, of Edith Weston was not a case of tuberculosis.

Miss R. Was a young girl of 17, with tubercle bacilli in the sputum. After 3 weeks rest at home she was sent to Creton, but is, I am afraid, not doing very well.

Mrs B. Aged 23., of Braunston, had previously been treated at Lincoln. Disease was present with unilateral predominance. She went to Creton, and had artificial pneumothorax treatment and severance of adhesions. She has returned to Ireland.

During the year seventy-six patients were examined by me, as compared with 67 in 1940. 623 examinations were made, as compared with 617 in 1940. Eight consultations were held with medical men. Seventeen X-ray photographs were taken. 49 artificial pneumothorax refills were performed. 99 samples of sputum were examined; 10 were positive, and 89 negative.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Six cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year, comprising one case of cold abscess of the chest, 4 cases of glandular disease, and one of tuberculous peritonitis which occurred in an inmate of St Mary's Home, Ketton. She was not seen by me, and as soon as the diagnosis was made she left the County. One of the cases of glandular disease occurred in an evacuee. She was sent to Stamford Infirmary, where her tonsils and adenoids were removed. This case was complicated by erythema nodosum. The boy with a cold abscess was also treated at Stamford Infirmary, and is making excellent progress. Another case in a girl of 11 had received operative treatment at Grantham with an excellent result. A young man was treated privately for a glandular abscess, the contents of which were sent to me, but neither microscopically or by inoculation were tubercle bacilli discovered. The last case occurred in a girl of 3. She was also operated on at Stamford Infirmary.

There was one death from tuberculous meningitis in a boy of 5. It occurred at Melton Isolation Hospital and had not been previously notified. There was also a death from tuberculous peritonitis in a woman of 69 years of age. She had not been previously notified.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT

During the year eight patients were admitted to Sanatorium, viz.,

Creton Sanatorium, Northampton	5
Holt Sanatorium for Children	1
Stamford Infirmary	2

On the Dispensary Register at the end of the year 1941 there were 15 adult males and 18 adult females suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 2 female children - a total of 33.

4 adult males and 1 female were suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis. 8 children (4 boys and 4 girls) were suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis - a total of 13 non-pulmonary cases.

VENEREAL DISEASE

Forty-seven patients presented themselves for treatment for the first time during the year 1941, as compared with 22 in 1940. 15 of these cases had been treated at other centres, and 12 of the 15 were Army cases. Seven of the 47 patients were suffering from syphilis; 20 from gonorrhoea, and 20 were found not to be suffering from venereal disease. No cases who had been marked off from the register as defaulters returned during the year.

On January 1st 1941 nineteen cases were under treatment, 15 for syphilis, and 4 for gonorrhoea, so that 36 patients were examined or treated during the year, as compared with 47 in 1940.

Four cases of syphilis were discharged as cured during the year, and 4 cases of gonorrhoea. One case of gonorrhoea ceased attending before completion of treatment. Twenty cases (5 of syphilis and 15 of gonorrhoea) were transferred to other centres.

At the end of the year 1941 thirteen cases of syphilis, four of gonorrhoea, and one of other disease were still under treatment.

It should be stated that among "other diseases" is included a disease which has within the last few years come into prominence - Trichomona Vaginalis. It occurs in females frequently, but not always after sexual intercourse, and is not too easily eradicated. It is impossible for young girls to get satisfactory treatment for this condition other than at V.D. Centres.

735 attendances were made during the year - 704 for attendance by the Medical Officer, and 31 for intermediate treatment.

403 of these 735 attendances were made by Rutland patients; 97 by Kesteven patients; 82 by Soke of Peterborough patients; 74 by Service cases; 29 by Northamptonshire patients, 43 by Holland patients, and 2 by travellers.

No in-patient treatment was required.

293 injections of arsenic were given, as compared with 316 in 1940. 259 injections of bismuth were also given.

The following samples from the Clinic were examined pathologically:

63 samples of blood for the Wassermann reaction;

4 samples of blood for the Kahn reaction;

1 exudate for the S. Pallida;

102 smears for the gonococcus;

36 samples of blood for the Gonococcal Complement Fixation Test.

A total of 213 samples, as compared with 86 in 1940.

In addition 29 samples were sent by medical practitioners, viz.,

19 for the Wassermann reaction of the blood;

1 for the Kahn reaction;

3 for the Gonococcal Complement Fixation test;

6 smears for gonococci.

From April 1940 the laboratory work of samples from the Clinic has been carried out by Dr Fulton in the Pathological Laboratory of the Peterborough Memorial Hospital.

In last year's Report I pointed out that there was a diminution in the work of the Clinic. This year there has been an increase, due to the fact that soldiers are now sent for part of their treatment of syphilis and for surveillance of quiescent or cured cases of gonorrhoea.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS 1913- 1928

On January 1st 1942 thirteen males and nineteen females were in approved Institutions. Four of the males were at Stoke Park Colony, two at Mountsorrel Public Assistance Institution, one at Princess Christian's Farm Colony, and six at Stretton Hall, Leicestershire. Twelve of the females were accommodated at the Oakham Public Assistance Institution, six at Stretton Hall, and one at Stapleton Public Assistance Institution near Bristol. Five defectives (3 men and 2 women) are resident at the Oakham Public Assistance Institution and are in receipt of Poor Law Relief. Two males and one female are in the State Institution for Mental Defectives at Rampton, Notts.

Seven persons (4 males and 3 females) are under Guardianship. Four men and two females are under the guardianship of their parents, and one female is under the Brighton Guardianship Society. One male was on Licence from a certified Institution. One female who was on Licence from Stretton Hall was sent back to that Institution as her behaviour was unsatisfactory. This is the second time this defective has been discharged on Licence.

Twenty-five males and thirty-one females were under Statutory Supervision. Of these 39 are feeble minded (23 males and 16 females) and 16 are imbeciles (7 males and 8 females), and two are idiots (1 male and 1 female.)

The following reports have been received with regard to defectives in Institutions :-

C.G. Is a feeble minded woman aged 39, who is employed in the Laundry at Stretton Hall. She plays whist, attends dances and concerts, and attends religious services.

E.C. Is a feeble minded woman aged 34, who is employed in domestic service at Stretton Hall. Her recreation consists of dancing and table games. She attends religious services.

G.D. Is an imbecile man aged 22 at Stretton Hall. He attends religious services.

A.B. Is an imbecile young person of 21. She is not employed. She is a cripple and does not take part in any sport or recreation, but attends religious services.

O.G. Is a feeble minded man aged 37. He works on the Stretton Hall farm. He plays cricket, football, dances, and attends religious services. He is also a scout.

C.R. Is a feeble minded man aged 24. He assists in the garden and does painting. He plays cricket, football, and is a scout. He is visited by the Roman Catholic Priest.

H.B. Is an imbecile man aged 31. He goes for walks, but does no work. He attends religious services in the Institution.

- M.L. A Mongolian Imbecile aged 16. She attends the school at Stretton Hall. Her recreations are ball games, skipping, and the see-saw. She is visited by the Roman Catholic Priest.
- L.S. Is a feeble minded woman aged 35. She is a handicraft worker. Her recreations are dancing, singing, netball, and cricket. She attends religious services at Stretton Hall.
- G.Y. A Mongolian Imbecile aged 25. He is employed in the gardens. He is lame, but plays ball games. He attends religious services.
- B.P. Is a feeble minded young woman aged 24. She is employed in domestic work. Her recreations are games and dancing. She attends religious services.
- R.W. Is a feeble minded man aged 26. He is employed as a ward worker. He has a club foot. His recreation consists in watching games.

The following are men, and are in residence at Stoke Park Colony :-

- S.P. Aged 32. An Imbecile. His mental age is that of a child aged less than 5 years. He works in the clothing repair shop, and darns. He does not improve, but his conduct and habits are good.
- J.T. Aged 23. Is an idiot, noisy, and restless, and is kept busy with Montessori insets. His conduct and habits are good. His mental age is 2.1 years, and his intelligence quotient 15.
- G.W. Aged 23. Is an imbecile, who is employed in the tailor's shop. His mental age is that of a child of 7.
- S.S. Aged 22. Is a feeble minded man. His mental age is 7.1 years. He is making progress and is trying to improve his education through study. During 1942 he was placed on Licence at the Redmarley Agricultural Hostel, Gloucestershire. He has worked for three farmers who have found him lazy, and subsequently for the War Agricultural Committee. He is employed in draining, tree felling, and ditching. He is said to enjoy the scenery, but has only a fair sense of money values.

The following men are resident at the Public Assistance Institution at Mountsorrel, Leicestershire :-

- W.T. Is a feeble minded man aged 33, who works in the garden and assists in cleaning etc. He is taken for walks, attends cricket and football matches, and goes to the Pictures. He also plays indoor games and has a wireless set. He attends religious services.
- W.R. Is an undeveloped congenital idiot. He does the same work and enjoys the same recreations as W.T.
- L.F. Is a feeble minded woman aged 44. She is accommodated at the Stapleton Institution, Fishponds, Bristol, where she is employed as a kitchen worker. As recreation she goes to the cinematograph shows in the winter, and in the summer goes for walks in the Park attached to the Institution.

The twelve female defectives at the Oakham Public Assistance Institution comprise one moral defective, aged 51. She is employed in laundry work. The others are classified as feeble minded. Three are employed in laundry work, 2 in the scullery, 1 as a wardmaid, 1 as Matron's maid, 2 in the kitchen, 1 in scrubbing, and one does no work. They go for walks, attend religious services and the cinema, listen to the wireless and gramophone sets in the Institution and knit garments for the forces. Since the commencement of the War 270 finished articles have been sent to the local branches of the W.V.S.

In regard to the defectives under Statutory Supervision, as many as 11 help their parents in domestic duties, and another 6 are now doing well in domestic service. Two young women are working in a factory, and one in a small hotel. Five of the men work on farms, 2 in the ironstone quarries, 2 work as gardeners, 1 is an upholstery apprentice, and one has obtained work at an Aerodrome. Four of the feeble minded youths have been accepted by the Army.

Three of the women under Guardianship assist in the house work, one of the men works on a farm, and the other three are too defective to do anything.

It will be seen, therefore, that a large amount of useful but boring work is carried out by mental defectives. During the War the opportunities for such persons to obtain remunerative work has increased. It is not uncommon to hear of wages of £3 a week being paid to mental defectives.

MENTAL TREATMENT ACT

During the year 1941 one "Voluntary" patient was admitted to Carlton Hayes Hospital, Narborough under the Mental Treatment Act. One "Temporary" patient was also admitted.

BLIND PERSONS ACT

At the beginning of the year 1941 there were 38 registered blind persons in Rutland. 34 of these were in receipt of old age pensions and one other received a pension from another source. 34 were in receipt of a weekly grant from the Leicester Institute for the Blind. One person is in the care of St Dunstan's, and one is in a Home for the Blind.

Three are Braille type readers, and one is a Moon type reader. Three lessons in raised type reading were given during the year. 383 visits were paid to the Rutland blind by the Home Teacher, Miss E. Knowles, to whom I am much indebted for this information.

Six blind persons died during the year, and four patients were transferred into Rutland. 36 blind persons were on the Register at the end of the year, and 35 of these were living at home.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

The following samples were examined under the Food and Drugs Act during the year :-

Milk	23
Beer	3
Beef Roll	1
Cake Flour	1
"Creamola" Custard	1
Milk Pudding Powder	1
Malt Vinegar	1
Cyder	1
Vinegar	1
Total :-	<u>33</u>

All were taken formally. One sample of milk was 8% deficient in fat, one 5% deficient, and another 4% deficient in fat. A summons was taken out against the Vendor of the sample 8% deficient in fat, but was subsequently withdrawn because the margin was too narrow.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following infectious diseases were notified during the year :-

<u>Disease.</u>	Oakham U.D.	Oakham R.D.	Uppingham		
	<u>Oakham U.D.</u>	<u>Oakham R.D.</u>	<u>Uppingham R.D.</u>	<u>Ketton R.D.</u>	
Scarlet Fever	7	10	1	12	(30)
Whooping Cough	15	20	68	8	(111)
Diphtheria	1	3	7	2	(13)
Erysipelas	5	4	2	2	(13)
Measles	7	62	56	110	(235)
Pneumonia	2	4	7	1	(14)
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	-	1	(5)

I am continuing to carry out diphtheria immunisation, and up to the end of the year 1941 the numbers immunised were as follows :-

<u>District</u>	<u>Under 5 yrs.</u>	<u>Over 5 yrs.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Oakham U.D.	36	77	113
Oakham R.D.	112	192	304
Uppingham R.D.	138	507	645
Ketton R.D.	101	291	392
Totals :-	387	1, 067	1,454

Previous to my taking over the work some 972 children in the Oakham Rural District and 348 in the Oakham Urban District had been immunised by private practitioners, and up to the end of August 1942 some 200 more children have been immunised by me, so that practically 3,000 children have now been immunised in the County.

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MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER

There are three Tuberculin Tested herds in the County, and 27 accredited herds. 108 herds were examined, containing 2,104 cows. 106 routine tests were performed, 10 retests, 2 qualifying tests, and 2 advisory - a total of 120.

WORK OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH
OF URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICTS

Dr Hawes remarks that the water supply of Little Casterton is causing anxiety. Samples from three supplies showed serious contamination. At the end of the year arrangements were being made to secure chlorination of the condemned supply.

It is also reported that all the meat slaughtered in the Ketton district has been inspected at the Government Slaughter-house in Stamford. The carcase of one pig was condemned on account of erysipelas, and another for tuberculosis. The carcase of one sheep was condemned on account of emaciation.

The reports of Dr Young have not been received in respect of the Oakham Urban, and Oakham and Uppingham Rural Districts.

WORK OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS

Returns received from the District Medical Officers show the following cases treated :-

Dr Barton	-	20 cases
Dr Edwards	-	26 "
Dr Clapperton	-	49 "
Dr Hutton	-	8 "
Dr Williams	-	Makes no returns.

CHRISTOPHER ROLLESTON

Ketton
Stamford.